

323 villages as against 914 attacks with 495 deaths reported from 2 cities, 11 towns and 134 villages during the year. The infection was heavy in Mysorë District.

1015. Cyanofumigation was undertaken in 4 cities, 17 towns and 300 villages, treating 153,209 houses as against 1,40,655 houses in 2 cities, 10 towns and 235 villages in the previous year.

### (iii) Vaccination.

1016. As a preventive measure, 1,115,317 anti-small-pox vaccinations were performed, of which 316,561 were primary and 798,756 re-vaccinations. The number of deaths from small-pox was 3,213.

### (iv) Vaccine Institute.

1017. During the year, streptomycin-treated vaccine lymph was issued for mass use in view of high purity and lowered cost of production. Only buffalo and cow calves were made use of for the manufacture of vaccine lymph as in previous years.

1018. There was an increase in the demand for vaccine lymph, not only from within the State, but also from outside.

1019. The demand for vaccine lymph was met in full. In February 1951, a total of 2.25 lakhs of doses of vaccine at a cost of Rs. 13,500 was supplied to Madras State, and to Coorg State from September onwards 9,360 doses of vaccine at a cost of Rs. 601 were supplied.

1020. Purified and bacteriologically tested lymph samples found fit for use were tried on 1,126 children in the Model Range.

1021. Vaccine lymph enough for 1,567,190 cases was issued during the year, excluding the quantity used clinically at the institute and that used for vaccination in the Model Range.

1022. The usual course of lecture demonstrations in vaccination work was delivered to the final M.B.B.S. and L.M.P. students of the Medical College and Medical School, respectively. The students of the Health Inspectors' training class of the Department and the pupil compounders of the Mysore Medical Department were also given the necessary training in vaccination work.

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(v) Public Health Institute and Chemical  
Laboratory.

1023. In the Medico-Legal Section, a total of 431 cases with 1,881 articles were received and examined during the year. In 183 cases, Mammalian Blood was detected among 194 cases received. In 69 cases, poison was detected out of 139 cases received.

1024. A few persons who ate food prepared out of jola obtained from a ration shop suffered from delirium and hallucinations. The jola was seized and a sample was sent for examination. On examination it was found to contain black seeds belonging to a plant of the N. O. solanaceæ. They had all the characteristic features of the seed of either *Datura stromonium* or *hyocyamus niger* and an alkaloidal extract prepared from the seeds was found to contain a poisonous alkaloid of the atropaceous group. How the jola got contaminated with those seeds was under investigation.

Vaccines  
prepared.

1025. The following quantities of plague, cholera and T.A.B. vaccines were manufactured and issued during the year:—

|                               | Manufactured. | Issued.   |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Plague Vaccine (in doses) ... | 124,011       | 255,400   |
| Cholera Vaccine ( do ) ...    | 1,532,000     | 1,641,420 |
| T.A.B. Vaccine ( do ) ...     | 20,000        | 24,750    |

(vi) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

1026. There were 490 medical institutions at the commencement of the year. During the year, 9 new institutions were opened. Owing to the integration of the Mysore Military Forces from 1951-52, 6 Military Medical Institutions were disbanded, thus reducing the number of institutions to 493.

1027. At the close of the year, there was on the average, one medical institution for 59.8 square miles of area and for 14,866 of population as compared with 60.1 square miles and 14,957 of population served at the close of the previous year.

1028. Out of 493 institutions, 450 were public, 26 non-public, 13 private-aided and 4 non-aided, 86 were hospitals and 407 dispensaries, 75 were specially meant for women